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ABSTRACT

This report presents information on juvenile court processing of youth in the U.S. during 1974. It is based on data gathered under the National Juvenile Court Statistical Reporting System. Findings can be summarized as follows: (1) 1,252,700 juvenile delinquency cases, excluding traffic offenses, were handled by courts in the U.S. in 1974; (2) the increase in delinquency cases exceeded the increase in child population; (3) the court is frequently utilized to deal with juvenile delinquency; (4) all types of offenses increased in frequency; (5) delinquency is primarily a male problem, but the gap between the sexes is narrowing; (6) between 1973 and 1974, the estimated number of juvenile delinquency cases handled judicially by all juvenile courts increased by 28%; (7) the rate of delinquency cases (per 1,000 children aged 10-17) was an estimated 37.5 in 1974 compared to 34.2 in 1973; and (8) dependency and neglect cases decreased by four percent in 1974. (Author/JLL)

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Juvenile Court Statistics

1974

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National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
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Juvenile Court Statistics

1974

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**National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
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FOREWORD

This report presents information on juvenile court processing of youth in the U.S. during 1974. It is based on data gathered under the National Juvenile Court Statistical Reporting System. This system was inaugurated by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1926. In 1975, responsibility for the reporting system was transferred from HEW to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), following enactment into law of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-415). This legislation created the OJJDP, and within it the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (NIJDP) and mandated that NIJDP serve as an information bank and clearinghouse for data and knowledge on all aspects of juvenile delinquency.

We decided to continue and improve the National Juvenile Court Statistical Reporting System because it

is the only source of nationwide data on juvenile court handling of youths. Upon assuming responsibility for the reporting system, we recognized problems respecting the comprehensiveness and reliability of data gathered under it. However, we are presently taking steps to improve the system. Time did not permit introducing changes in it for the 1974 and forthcoming 1975 reports.

We are indebted to the National Center for Juvenile Justice for its efforts in gathering, analyzing, and reporting these important data; and the juvenile court and other juvenile justice officials across the country for their spirit of cooperation.

John M. Rector
Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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INTRODUCTION

The juvenile court statistics project was inaugurated in 1926 by the U.S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau.

The purposes of the project, as established in 1923 by a committee of the National Probation Association, were:

1. Furnish an index of the general nature and extent of the problems brought before the juvenile courts;
2. Show the extent and nature of service given by courts in such a way that significant trends in method of treatment and in scope and volume of juvenile court work would be brought out;
3. Point out significant factors contributing to the problems coming before the courts in order to throw light on possibilities of correction and prevention; and
4. Show the extent to which service given by courts has been effective in correcting social problems.

Since its initiation, there have been several modifications of reporting procedures, contents of the reports, and project objectives. Originally, there was much detailed information about the child and the juvenile court process. However, since 1952, the reports have been limited to a simple case count of children referred

to juvenile courts for delinquency, dependency or neglect, and of cases involving special proceedings. The report distinguishes whether the aforementioned referrals to juvenile court were handled with or without the filing of a petition.¹

The reason for reducing the amount of detailed information collected was to encourage an increasing number of courts to report. That goal has been clearly achieved; the number of responding courts has grown from 586 in 1952 to over 2,000 in 1974, which represents nearly 80 percent of the nation's total population.

For nearly 40 years, H.E.W. had gathered annual data on juvenile courts' handling juveniles throughout the United States under its National Juvenile Court Statistical Reporting System program. Following the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration was delegated primary responsibility for juvenile delinquency activities at the Federal level. Since the system was the only source of nationwide information on court handling of juveniles, OJJDP decided to continue it after an inquiry of interest from H.E.W.² At that time, the

¹Perlman, I.R., "Juvenile Court Statistics," 16 *Juvenile Court Judges Journal* 73-75, 1965. The information concerning the historical development of the juvenile court statistics was prepared by Mr. Perlman who, at that time, was Chief, Juvenile Delinquency Studies Branch, Division of Research, Children's Bureau, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

²Personal communication, James C. Howell, May 1975.

National Center for Juvenile Justice proposed to OJJDP to assume H.E.W.'s juvenile court statistical reporting function. Under the provisions of a grant awarded in December 1975 by LEAA, the National Center for Juvenile Justice was authorized to collect and prepare juvenile court statistical information as H.E.W. had previously performed the tasks. To that end, the Center has employed reasoned judgments to produce a document using meth-

odologies similar to those of H.E.W. in an attempt to minimize the possibilities of irregularities due to the transfer of the historical series.

Hunter Hurst, Director
National Center for Juvenile Justice

METHODOLOGY

In accordance with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's grant provisions, the National Center for Juvenile Justice has employed the same methods previously used by H.E.W. in the calculation of estimates, analysis of data, and presentation of tables. Data received which were inconsistent with previous reports due to changes in reporting procedures were not used in developing estimates and those jurisdictions were treated as nonreporting courts. The purposes of maintaining the traditional format were to permit a consistency in trend analysis and to lessen the possibility of estimating error.

The principal sources of data used by the Center in preparing this report were the "Annual Report from State Agencies on Children's Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts," and annual statistical reports forwarded to the Center by individual states, provided the latter utilized comparable units of count. The data presented include estimates, analyses, and tabular accounts of juvenile delinquency cases and dependency and neglect cases disposed of by juvenile courts in 1974.

National estimates on delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts were derived in the manner traditionally used by H.E.W. All courts in the United States and those courts who reported in both 1973 and 1974 were stratified by the size of the total population served by the court. Estimates were then made for each stratum, using as an

inflation factor the ratio of the population served by the reporting courts to the population served by all courts in the stratum. The estimates from each stratum were then totaled to arrive at the national estimate.¹

The estimated rate of delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts was developed by comparing the estimated total delinquency cases to the 1974 United States Census Bureau's projected child population, 10-17 years of age.²

The estimated number of dependency and neglect cases disposed of by juvenile courts in 1974 was based on data from courts reporting in 1973 and 1974 whose jurisdiction included one-half of the child population under 18 years of age. Based on the data received, and using the projection scheme from 1973, an extrapolation was made to develop the national estimate of dependency and neglect cases disposed of by juvenile courts.³

The estimated rate of dependency and neglect cases was developed by comparing the estimated total of dependency and neglect cases to the 1974 U.S. Census Bureau's estimated child population under 18 years of age.

¹ See Page 10 for a tabular display of stratification of courts and calculation of estimates.

² See Page 15, Table 6.

³ See Page 18, Table 11.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Delinquency Cases

Size of the Problem (Tables 1 and 2)

It is estimated that over one million (1,252,700) juvenile delinquency cases, excluding traffic offenses, were handled by courts having juvenile jurisdiction in the U.S. in 1974. This figure represents a nine percent increase over the 1973 estimate of 1,143,700 cases.

Trends (Tables 6, 7, 8, and 9)

While the overall increase in the number of delinquency cases was an estimated nine percent, the child population aged ten through seventeen decreased by less than 0.2 percent. That population for 1973 was 33,377,000 compared to 33,324,000 for 1974. In the past decade, the increase in delinquency cases exceeded the increase in child population. Moreover, between 1960 and 1974, the increase in delinquency cases more than doubled (146 percent increase) compared to a 32 percent increase in the number of children aged ten through seventeen.

All courts, urban, semi-urban and rural, experienced case increases from 1973 to 1974. Urban court cases increased by 11 percent, semi-urban court cases increased by three percent, and rural court cases increased by 15 percent.

Comparison of Police and Court Data

Juvenile court statistics, cited in this report, demonstrate how frequently the court is utilized to deal with

juvenile delinquency. Referrals are made by the police, other community agencies, and parents. Another source of juvenile delinquency data is police arrests of juveniles. Both series of data—police arrests (reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation) and juvenile court delinquency cases (reported here)—show a remarkable similarity in their long-range trends despite differences in definitions, units of count, extent of coverage, etc. Both figures surged upward during World War II, fell off sharply in the immediate postwar years, and then began to climb again. Their trends have been steadily upward since 1949, with the exception of a slight decrease in court cases in 1961 and 1972. In 1974, both series of data are close. Both police arrests of juveniles and juvenile court delinquency cases increased by approximately nine percent.¹

Types of Offenses

Data are not collected in the national juvenile court statistical reporting program on the types of offenses for which juveniles are referred to the courts. However, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in *Uniform Crime Reports*, does provide some indication of offenses for

¹Clarence M. Kelley, *Crime in the United States: Uniform Crime Reports*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1975, Table 33 Total Arrest Trends, 1973-1974. (3,948 agencies; 1974 estimated population 113,918,000). The reporting bases for the *Uniform Crime Reports* and the *Juvenile Court Statistics* differ. No contention is made that the data are comparable, but rather another source of similar statistics is presented.

which juveniles are arrested. These include arrests for offenses which would be crimes if committed by adults as well as for two juvenile status offenses (running away and curfew violations).

In the 1974 edition of *Uniform Crime Reports*, the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported a nine percent increase in 1974 of reported arrests of juveniles under 13 years of age.² For all offenses, such arrests more than doubled (138 percent) between 1960 and 1974.³ For a group of serious offenses, i.e., criminal homicide, forcible rape, burglary, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny, and auto theft, the combined increase between 1960 and 1974 was 143 percent.⁴ When offenses against the person are examined, i.e., homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault, and robbery, the increase between 1960 and 1974 was 254 percent.⁵ Serious offenses against persons, however, represent only about four percent of all arrests of persons under 18 years of age.⁶

Sex Factor (Tables 1, 2, and 9)

Delinquency remains primarily a male problem, but the gap between the number of boys' and girls' delinquency court cases is narrowing. For years, four times as many boys' cases as girls' cases were disposed of by juvenile courts. Because of the recent increase in girls' cases, the case ratio of boys to girls has decreased to three to one (3 to 1). This ratio has remained relatively stable since 1972. In 1974, for the third consecutive year, 26 percent of the cases were girls; 74 percent were boys.

The number of girls' delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts has been rising faster than boys' cases every year since 1965. Between 1964 and 1974, girls' delinquency cases increased by 129 percent. Boys cases increased by 67 percent. In 1974, the increase in the number of girls' cases over 1973 was approximately nine percent, the same as that for boys.

Although the percentage increase in total number of delinquency cases in 1974 was the same for both boys and girls (nine percent), the increase in girls' cases occurred primarily in semi-urban areas (24.4 percent), whereas the increase in boys' cases occurred primarily in urban areas (15.2 percent) and in rural areas (18.4

percent). There was, in fact, a decrease in boys' delinquency cases in semi-urban areas. (See Table 2)

Police data indicate that arrests of girls are increasing faster than arrests of boys. Between 1960 and 1974, arrests of girls under eighteen years of age increased by 419 percent for "violent crimes,"⁷ and by 380 percent for "property crimes."⁸ For boys under 18 years of age, the increases were 241 percent and 107 percent, respectively. (See Table 32, *Uniform Crime Reports*, 1974, F.B.I.)⁹

Method of Handling (Tables 3, 4, and 8)

Between 1973 and 1974, the estimated number of juvenile delinquency cases handled judicially by all juvenile courts increased by 28 percent. There was an estimated six percent decrease in cases handled non-judicially from 1973 to 1974. From 1972 to 1973, there was an estimated 13 percent increase in cases judicially handled and an estimated five percent decrease in nonjudicial cases.

In 1974, 53 percent of the delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts were handled judicially. In 1973, 46 percent of the delinquency cases were disposed of judicially.

From 1973 to 1974, urban, semi-urban, and rural courts had respective increases of 27.9 percent, 36.2 percent, and 18.6 percent in delinquency cases disposed of judicially. From 1972 to 1973, urban courts had a four percent increase in judicial handling; semi-urban courts increased two percent; and rural courts increased 22 percent.

From 1973 to 1974, urban and semi-urban courts showed respective decreases of 2.9 percent and 12.7 percent in delinquency cases handled nonjudicially. Rural courts showed a 10.7 percent increase in cases handled nonjudicially. From 1972 to 1973, there was an 11 percent decrease in nonjudicial handling in urban courts; semi-urban courts increased nonjudicial handling by three percent; and rural courts increased nonjudicial handling 15 percent.

²*Ibid.*, Table 33: The nine percent increase is not the result of an increase of reporting jurisdictions. The 1973 and 1974 reports are comparable by agency and population.

³*Ibid.*, Table 30: Total Arrest Trends, 1960-1974.

⁴*Ibid.*

⁵*Ibid.*

⁶*Ibid.*, Table 33.

⁷Violent Crimes include offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault. See *Uniform Crime Report*, Table 32, Page 184.

⁸Property Crimes include offenses of burglary, larceny, theft, and motor vehicle theft. See *Uniform Crime Report*, Table 32, Page 184.

⁹1,824 agencies; 1974 estimated population 69,222,000; based on comparable reports from 1,441 cities representing 59,834,000 population and 383 counties representing 9,388,000 population.

Rates (Tables 5 and 6)¹⁰

The rate of delinquency cases (the number of cases per 1,000 child population aged 10-17 was an estimated 37.5 in 1974 compared to 34.2 in 1973. From 1973 to 1974, the increase in the delinquency rate was approximately nine percent as compared to an increase of 1.8 percent from 1972 to 1973. Between 1960 and 1974, the rate increased from 20.1 to 37.5 per 1,000, representing an 86 percent increase in 14 years.

¹⁰The rates for Table 5 were calculated on the basis of the 1970 child population at risk, from age ten to the upper limit of the court's jurisdiction. The rate of delinquency per 1,000 child population for 1974 was based on the estimated total delinquency cases and the estimated child population aged 10-17, 1974, taken from the U.S. Bureau of Census, *Current Population Report*.

Other Cases

Dependency and Neglect (Tables 10,11, and 12)

Dependency and neglect cases in the United States totaled 158,000 in 1973, an increase of 12 percent over 1972. This was a sharp reversal of the general downward trend in dependency and neglect cases starting in 1967.

In 1974, there was an estimated decrease of four percent in dependency and neglect cases in the United States. While the trend in such cases for 1972 and 1973 pointed upward, 1974 is marked by a decrease.

Special Proceedings (Appendix Table)

A small portion of cases involves adoption, custody of children, consent to marry, or other "special proceedings." Not all juvenile courts handle such cases.

SOURCES OF DATA

From 1957 through 1969, national estimates on the number of juvenile delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts were based on data derived from a national sample of juvenile courts which, drawn from the Current Population Survey sample of the Bureau of the Census, was considered to be representative of the country as a whole. Since 1970, taking advantage of the extremely high percentage of reporting coverage and in anticipation of developing a new national sample, utilizing more current information from the 1970 decennial census, data from all courts reporting for two consecutive years provided the basis for the national estimates.

In 1974, over 2,000 courts reported on juvenile court statistics. Of these, 1,594 courts reported in 1973 and 1974. The national estimates of the 1974 Juvenile Court Statistics are based upon data obtained from the 1,582 courts reporting for both years.¹

All courts in the U.S. and those reporting for both years were stratified by the size of the population served by the courts as shown in the tables below. Estimates were made for each stratum using as an inflation factor the ratio of the population served by the reporting courts to the population served by all courts in the stratum.

¹One hundred twelve (112) courts from Florida, Illinois, and Maryland reported for 1973 and 1974 but are not included in the tabulation of the national estimates because the data was not amenable to the projection scheme. Florida and Illinois did not provide a breakdown by sex or method of handling for individual courts. Maryland changed its reporting procedure. The above courts were treated as non-reporting courts for estimating purposes.

**ALL COURTS IN THE U.S. AND THOSE REPORTING FOR 1973 AND 1974
STRATIFIED BY THE SIZE OF THE POPULATION SERVED BY THE COURT**

Size of Court	All Courts		Responding Courts		Percent Responding	
	No.	Estimated Total ² Population Served	No. ³	Estimated Total ⁴ Population Served	No.	Estimated Population Served
1,000,000 or more	22	46,942,879	16	34,508,760	72.7	73.5
500,000 - 999,999	52	36,156,456	33	22,668,126	63.4	62.6
250,000 - 499,999	74	25,761,642	45	15,603,148	60.8	60.5
100,000 - 249,999	191	30,100,775	124	19,648,893	64.9	65.3
50,000 - 99,999	335	23,404,387	191	13,167,768	57.0	56.2
25,000 - 49,999	635	20,791,934	295	10,380,641	46.5	49.9
10,000 - 24,999	970	15,810,158	501	8,321,757	51.6	52.6
Under 10,000	694	4,195,339	377	2,510,353	54.3	59.8
Total: U.S.	2,973	203,163,570	1,582	126,814,446	53.2	62.4

**NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF DELINQUENCY BASED UPON THE RATIO OF THE POPULATION
SERVED BY THE REPORTING COURT TO THE POPULATION SERVED BY ALL COURTS IN THE STRATUM**

Responding Courts				Children's Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts Responding Courts		Children's Case Disposed of by Juvenile Courts National Estimates	
No.	Population Served	Percent Responding	Percent Population	1974		1974	
				Judicial	Nonjudicial	Judicial	Nonjudicial
16	34,508,760	72.7	73.5	83,125	77,082	113,095	104,873
33	25,378,338	63.4	62.6	92,364	63,101	147,546	100,800
45	15,905,687	60.8	60.5	67,228	57,995	111,120	95,859
124	19,868,100	64.9	65.3	62,868	68,461	96,275	104,840
191	13,575,183	57.0	56.2	44,393	44,567	78,991	79,300
295	10,505,112	46.5	49.9	32,357	28,342	64,843	56,797
501	8,485,312	51.6	52.6	23,302	19,123	44,300	34,026
377	2,510,353	54.3	59.8	6,922	5,032	11,575	8,415
1,582	126,814,446	53.2	62.4	412,559	363,703	667,745	584,910

²Based upon population served by court according to 1970 Census.

³See Footnote #1.

⁴See Footnote #2.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

JUVENILE COURT is used in the broad sense to include all courts having jurisdiction in children's cases—separate or independent juvenile courts as well as other courts such as probate, domestic relations, family, etc., in which juvenile jurisdiction has been placed.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES are those referred for acts defined in the statutes of the State as the violation of a State law or municipal ordinance by children or youth of juvenile court age, or for conduct so seriously antisocial as to interfere with the rights of others or to menace the welfare of the delinquent himself or of the community. This broad definition of delinquency includes conduct which violates the law only when committed by children; e.g., truancy, ungovernable behavior, and running away. Excluded from this report are ordinary traffic cases handled by juvenile courts, except where those cases, usually the more serious ones, are adjudicated as "juvenile delinquency" cases and reported as such. Variations in types of courts having jurisdiction in traffic cases of juveniles and frequent changes in laws affecting this jurisdiction, together with changes in administrative practices and inadequate reporting of such cases, make it very difficult to determine meaningful national estimates on the extent and trends in juvenile traffic offenses.

DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES cover neglect or inadequate care on the part of parents or guardians; e.g., lack of adequate care or support resulting from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of the parents, abandonment or desertion, abuse or cruel treat-

ment, and improper or inadequate conditions in the home.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS cover cases involving children in court for reasons other than delinquency or dependency and neglect; e.g., adoption, institutional commitments for special purposes, application for consent to marry or to enlist in the armed forces, determination of custody or guardianship of a child, and permission (to hospitals) for an operation on a child.

THE UNIT OF COUNT is a case actually disposed of by a court. Such a case is counted each time a child is referred to court during the year on a new referral in delinquency, dependency, neglect, or in special proceedings. Referrals for alleged or adjudged delinquency cases are included.

TYPE OF COURT is determined by the percentage of the population it serves that lives in urban areas (as classified by the Bureau of the Census in the 1970 decennial census): for "urban courts," 70 percent or more; for "semi-urban courts," 30-69 percent; for "rural courts," under 30 percent.

METHOD OF HANDLING CASES is classified into judicial and nonjudicial, sometimes referred to as official and unofficial. "Judicial cases" are those where the court has acted on the basis of a petition or motion; "nonjudicial cases," consequently, are those cases which have been adjusted by the judge, referee, probation officer, or officer of the court without the invocation of the court's jurisdiction through petition or motion.

SUMMARY TABLES

Delinquency Cases

Table 1. — ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, BY SEX, UNITED STATES, 1974

Type of Court	<u>Total</u>		<u>Boys</u>		<u>Girls</u>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Urban	776,600	62	584,000	63	192,600	59
Semi-urban	375,800	30	268,800	29	107,000	33
Rural	100,300	8	74,200	8	26,100	8
Total	1,252,700	100	927,000	100	325,700	100

Table 2. — ESTIMATED PERCENT CHANGE IN DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, BY SEX, UNITED STATES, 1973-1974

	Totals	<u>Boys</u>			<u>Girls</u>		
		1974	1973	Percent Change	1974	1973	Percent Change
Urban	+11.7	584,000	506,700	+15.2	192,600	188,000	+ 2.4
Semi-urban	+ 3.8	268,800	276,000	- 2.6	107,000	86,000	+24.4
Rural	+15.1	74,200	62,600	+18.4	26,100	24,000	+ 8.5
Total	+ 9.5	927,000	845,300	+ 9.6	325,700	298,400	+ 9.1

Table 3.—ESTIMATED METHOD OF HANDLING DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, UNITED STATES, 1974

Type of Court	Total		Judicial		Nonjudicial	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Urban	776,600	100	442,600	57	334,000	43
Semi-urban	375,800	100	166,900	44	208,900	56
Rural	100,300	100	58,200	58	42,100	42
Total	1,252,700	100	667,700	53	585,000	47

Table 4. — ESTIMATED PERCENT CHANGE IN DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, UNITED STATES, 1973-1974

	Total	Judicial		Percent Change	Nonjudicial		Percent Change
		1974	1973		1974	1973	
Urban	+11.7	442,600	350,500	+26.3	334,000	344,200	- 2.9
Semi-urban	+ 3.8	166,900	122,500	+36.2	208,900	239,500	- 12.7
Rural	+15.1	58,200	49,000	+18.6	42,100	38,500	+10.7
Total	+ 9.5	667,700	522,000	+27.9	585,000	621,700	- 5.9

Table 5.—ESTIMATED RATE OF DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, UNITED STATES, 1974

Type of Court	Rate per 1,000 population ^{ab}			
	All Courts	Age jurisdiction of court		
		Under 16	Under 17	Under 18
Urban	38.1	21.9	46.9	40.6
Semi-urban	41.9	24.8	34.3	48.1
Rural	26.6	23.9	28.4	27.2

^aThese differential rates are calculated on the basis of the 1970 child population at risk; that is, from age 10 to the upper limit of the court's jurisdiction.

^bWithin the different age jurisdictions of the court, there is an uneven distribution of delinquency cases per population size; consequently, the ratios for the different categories may be skewed.

Table 6.—ESTIMATED NUMBER AND RATE OF DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, UNITED STATES, 1957-1974

Year	Estimated Delinquency Cases ^a	Child Population ^b 10 through 17 yrs. of age (in thousands)	Rate ^c
1957	440,000	22,173	19.8
1958	470,000	23,443	20.0
1959	483,000	24,607	19.6
1960	510,000	25,368	20.1
1961	503,000	26,056	19.3
1962	555,000	26,989	20.6
1963	601,000	28,056	21.4
1964	686,000	29,244	23.5
1965	697,000	29,536	23.6
1966	745,000	30,124	24.7
1967	811,000	30,837	26.3
1968	900,000	31,566	28.5
1969	988,500	32,157	30.7
1970	1,052,000	32,614	32.3
1971	1,125,000	32,969	34.1
1972	1,112,500	33,120	33.6
1973	1,143,700	33,377	34.2
1974	1,252,700	33,365	37.5

^aData for 1957-1969 estimated from the national sample of juvenile courts. Data for 1970-1974 estimated from all courts who have responded for two consecutive years. This sample represents more than 60 percent of the population of the United States.

^bU.S. Bureau of Census, *Current Population Report*, 1974

^cBased on the number of delinquency cases per 1,000 U.S. child population, 10 through 17 years of age.

Table 7.—ESTIMATED NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, BY TYPE OF COURT, UNITED STATES, 1957-1974

Year	Urban		Semi-urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1957	280,000	63	113,000	26	477,000	11
1958	298,000	63	120,000	26	52,000	11
1959	295,000	61	127,000	26	61,000	13
1960	344,000	67	128,000	25	42,000	8
1961	350,000	69	119,000	24	34,000	7
1962	383,000	69	132,500	24	39,500	7
1963	414,000	69	146,000	24	41,000	7
1964	456,000	67	181,000	26	49,000	7
1965	470,000	68	183,000	26	43,000	6
1966	490,000	66	206,500	28	48,000	6
1967	525,000	65	235,300	29	50,700	6
1968	588,200	65	256,400	29	55,200	6
1969	646,600	66	280,800	28	61,100	6
1970	686,000	66	296,800	28	69,200	6
1971	717,000	64	331,000	29	77,000	7
1972	692,000	62	345,000	31	75,500	7
1973	694,700	61	362,000	31	87,000	8
1974	776,600	62	375,800	30	100,300	8

Table 8.—ESTIMATED NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, BY METHOD OF HANDLING, UNITED STATES, 1957-1974

Year	Judicial		Nonjudicial	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1957	239,000	54	201,000	46
1958	237,000	50	233,000	50
1959	250,000	52	233,000	48
1960	258,000	50	256,000	50
1961	257,000	51	246,000	49
1962	285,000	51	270,000	49
1963	298,000	50	303,000	50
1964	333,000	49	353,000	51
1965	327,000	47	370,000	53
1966	357,000	48	387,000	52
1967	382,100	47	428,900	53
1968	425,400	47	474,400	53
1969	433,300	44	555,200	56
1970	472,000	45	580,000	55
1971	475,000	42	650,000	58
1972	461,300	41	651,200	59
1973	522,000	46	621,700	54
1974	667,700	53	585,000	45

Table 9.—ESTIMATED NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, BY SEX, UNITED STATES, 1957-1974

Year	Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1957	358,000	81	82,000	19
1958	383,000	81	87,000	19
1959	393,000	81	90,000	19
1960	415,000	81	99,000	19
1961	408,000	81	95,000	19
1962	450,000	81	104,500	19
1963	485,000	81	116,000	19
1964	555,000	81	131,000	19
1965	555,000	80	142,000	20
1966	593,000	80	152,000	20
1967	640,000	79	171,000	21
1968	708,000	79	191,000	21
1969	760,000	77	228,000	23
1970	799,500	76	252,000	24
1971	845,500	75	279,500	25
1972	827,500	74	285,000	26
1973	845,300	74	298,400	26
1974	927,000	74	325,700	26

Dependency and Neglect Cases

Table 10.—ESTIMATED NUMBER AND RATE OF DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES
DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, UNITED STATES, 1974^a

Type of Court	Number of cases	Rate per 1,000 child population ^b			
		All Courts	Under 16	Age jurisdiction of court Under 17	Under 18
Urban	78,800	2.1	1.5	1.6	2.8
Semi-urban	56,700	2.9	2.4	2.3	3.4
Rural	15,800	1.6	2.4	1.4	1.4

^aBased on the data from courts whose jurisdiction includes one-half of the child population under 18 years of age.

^bCalculated on basis of the 1970 child population at risk, that is, the child population under 16, for courts whose age jurisdiction is under 16, etc.

Table 11.—ESTIMATED METHOD OF HANDLING DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES
DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, UNITED STATES, 1974

Type of Court ^a	Totals		Judicial		Nonjudicial	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Urban	78,800	52	65,404	83	13,396	17
Semi-urban	56,700	37	41,958	74	14,742	26
Rural	15,800	11	13,588	86	2,212	14
Totals	151,300	100	122,553	81	28,747	19

Table 12.—ESTIMATED NUMBER AND RATE OF
DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES
DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS,
UNITED STATES, 1946-1974

Year	Dependency and Neglect	Child population ^a under 18 yrs. of age (in thousands)	Rate ^b
1946 ...	101,000	41,759	2.4
1947 ...	104,000	43,301	2.4
1948 ...	103,000	44,512	2.3
1949 ...	98,000	45,775	2.1
1950 ...	93,000	47,017	2.0
1951 ...	97,000	48,598	2.0
1952 ...	98,000	50,296	1.9
1953 ...	103,000	51,987	2.0
1954 ...	103,000	53,737	1.9
1955 ...	106,000	55,568	1.9
1956 ...	105,000	57,377	1.8
1957 ...	114,000	59,336	1.9
1958 ...	124,000	61,238	2.0
1959 ...	128,000	63,038	2.0
1960 ...	131,000	64,516	2.0
1961 ...	140,000	65,789	2.1
1962 ...	141,000	67,092	2.1
1963 ...	146,000	68,371	2.1
1964 ...	150,000	69,625	2.2
1965 ...	157,000	69,699	2.3
1966 ...	161,000	69,851	2.3
1967 ...	154,000	69,878	2.2
1968 ...	141,000	69,831	2.0
1969 ...	127,000	69,694	1.8
1970 ...	133,000	69,669	1.9
1971 ...	130,900	69,576	1.9
1972 ...	141,000	69,060	2.0
1973 ...	158,000	68,196	2.3
1974 ...	151,300	67,241	2.2

^aData for 1974 taken from the U.S. Bureau of Census
Current Population Reports.

^bBased on dependency and neglect cases per 1,000 U.S.
child population under 18 years of age.

APPENDIX

**CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF
JUDICIALLY AND NONJUDICIALLY
BY ALL JUVENILE COURTS
REPORTING FOR 1974^a**

JUDICIAL CASES

NONJUDICIAL CASES

Area Served by the Court ^b	Age	JUDICIAL CASES			NONJUDICIAL CASES		
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings
ALABAMA:							
Calhoun Co. (Anniston)	16	586	187	—	92	13	—
Jefferson Co. (Birmingham)	16	1,789	878	—	1,062	126	—
Madison Co. (Huntsville)	16	849	160	—	67	—	—
Mobile Co. (Mobile)	16	454	443	—	1,401	84	—
Montgomery Co. (Montgomery)	16	353	245	—	629	54	—
Tuscaloosa Co. (Tuscaloosa)	16	161	129	—	12	2	—
61 small courts	16	2,680	1,340	—	1,316	79	—
ALASKA:							
3rd Judicial District (Anchorage)	18	349	—	—	1,862	—	—
ARIZONA:							
1 small court	18	220	122	5	643	—	—
ARKANSAS:^c							
Pulaski Co. (Little Rock)	18	85	—	—	—	—	—
74 small courts	18	681	—	—	—	—	—
CALIFORNIA:							
Alameda Co. (Oakland)	18	2,090	—	—	8,795	—	—
Butte Co. (Chico)	18	197	—	—	1,177	—	—
Contra Costa Co. (Richmond)	18	1,600	—	—	3,065	—	—
Fresno Co. (Fresno)	18	927	—	—	3,953	—	—
Humboldt Co. (Eureka)	18	188	—	—	1,208	—	—
Kern Co. (Bakersfield)	18	1,074	—	—	4,347	—	—
Los Angeles Co. (Los Angeles)	18	19,059	—	—	20,286	—	—
Marin Co. (Ross Valley)	18	298	—	—	1,044	—	—
Merced Co. (Merced)	18	203	—	—	1,576	—	—
Monterey Co. (Salinas)	18	603	—	—	2,502	—	—
Orange Co. (Anaheim)	18	6,733	—	—	5,867	—	—
Riverside Co. (Riverside)	18	1,551	—	—	6,215	—	—
Sacramento Co. (Sacramento)	18	1,634	—	—	5,822	—	—
San Bernardino Co. (S. Bernardino)	18	2,725	—	—	4,568	—	—
San Diego Co. (San Diego)	18	4,035	—	—	7,948	—	—

		JUDICIAL CASES			NONJUDICIAL CASES		
Area Served by the Court ^b	Age	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings
CALIFORNIA: (Continued)							
San Francisco Co. (S. Francisco)	18	1,353	—	—	4,170	—	—
San Joaquin Co. (Stockton)	18	625	—	—	2,345	—	—
San Luis Obispo Co. (S.L.O.)	18	330	—	—	553	—	—
San Mateo Co. (San Mateo)	18	905	—	—	2,232	—	—
Santa Barbara Co. (S. Barbara)	18	607	—	—	1,683	—	—
Santa Clara Co. (San Jose)	18	2,070	—	—	10,041	—	—
Santa Cruz Co. (Santa Cruz)	18	191	—	—	1,492	—	—
Solano Co. (Vallejo)	18	387	—	—	2,293	—	—
Sonoma Co. (Santa Rosa)	18	564	—	—	2,301	—	—
Stanislaus Co. (Modesto)	18	738	—	—	2,688	—	—
Tulare Co. (Visalia)	18	586	—	—	1,144	—	—
Ventura Co. (Oxnard)	18	1,113	—	—	3,469	—	—
31 small courts	18	2,654	—	—	11,772	—	—
COLORADO:							
District 1 (Jefferson)	18	647	80	386	154	—	—
District 2 (Denver)	18	1,298	381	340	151	—	—
District 4 (El Paso)	18	946	278	946	103	—	—
District 10 (Pueblo)	18	335	71	370	180	—	—
District 17 (Adams)	18	615	215	800	133	—	—
District 18 (Arapahoe)	18	420	26	466	—	—	—
District 20 (Boulder)	18	115	9	187	—	—	—
15 small courts	18	1,338	343	1,208	638	—	—
CONNECTICUT:							
First District (Bridgeport)	16	3,284	247	312	2,268	—	—
Second District (New Haven)	16	5,483	347	921	4,030	—	—
Third District (Hartford)	16	3,574	322	468	2,627	—	—
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:							
Washington (City)	18	4,968	551	—	1,341	81	—
FLORIDA: ^d							
State (67 courts)	18	25,146	—	—	101,854	—	—

		JUDICIAL CASES			NONJUDICIAL CASES		
Area Served by the Court ^b	Age	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings
GEORGIA:							
Bibb Co. (Macon)	17	711	106	53	—	—	—
Chatham Co. (Savannah)	17	857	252	5	1,245	—	—
DeKalb Co. (Decatur)	17	5,131	492	201	—	—	—
Fulton Co. (Atlanta)	17	2,203	139	688	4,433	120	—
Muscogee Co. (Columbus)	17	1,737	392	8	—	—	—
Richmond Co. (Augusta)	17	246	85	16	31	12	—
152 small courts	17	13,142	2,457	526	8,255	406	104
HAWAII:							
First Circuit (Honolulu)	18	2,148	221	28	1,672	306	36
3 small courts	18	638	27	8	517	6	27
ILLINOIS:^d							
State (21 circuit courts)	17	30,192	—	—	—	—	—
INDIANA:							
Allen Co. (Fort Wayne)	18	376	—	—	1,581	—	—
Delaware Co. (Center)	18	221	72	—	806	—	—
Marion Co. (Indianapolis)	18	7,705	260	618	122	—	—
Vigo Co. (Terre Haute)	18	309	50	75	620	—	—
11 small courts	18	877	128	54	2,508	50	576
IOWA:							
Black Hawk Co. (Waterloo)	18	148	8	2	1,138	8	—
Linn Co. (Cedar Rapids)	18	187	113	1	1,340	9	2
Polk Co. (Des Moines)	18	522	151	22	2,151	69	27
Scott Co. (Davenport)	18	214	85	5	556	—	1
Woodbury Co. (Sioux City)	18	181	6	—	469	25	—
90 small courts	18	2,738	653	127	9,126	462	39
KANSAS:							
Johnson Co. (Prarie View)	18	789	105	7	2,817	35	20
Sedgwick Co. (Wichita)	18	1,185	402	22	687	2	—
Shawnee Co. (Topeka)	18	412	130	1	1,831	131	3

		JUDICIAL CASES			NONJUDICIAL CASES		
Area Served by the Court ^b	Age	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings
KANSAS: (Continued)							
Wyandotte (Kansas City)	18	848	334	34	3,230	653	48
93 small courts	18	3,880	546	107	3,320	134	46
LOUISIANA:							
Caddo Parrish (Shreveport)	17	711	78	269	474	—	—
East Baton Rouge (Baton Rouge)	17	1,877	282	—	—	—	—
Jefferson Parrish (Gretna)	17	769	157	365	5,930	115	894
Orleans Parrish (New Orleans)	17	5,583	197	615	7,131	378	—
4th Judicial (Quachita)	17	102	34	—	111	13	—
9th Judicial (Rapids)	17	26	—	71	13	—	—
14th Judicial (Calcasieu)	17	134	67	—	1,379	12	—
44 small courts	17	3,674	303	323	3,002	356	199
MAINE:							
York Co.	18	413	—	—	—	—	—
13 small courts	18	1,095	27	3	—	—	—
MARYLAND:^c							
Ann Arundel Co. (Annapolis)	18	1,384	223	—	2,976	2	—
Baltimore (City)	18	7,071	492	1	10,737	139	—
Baltimore Co. (Towson)	18	1,627	185	—	4,221	19	—
Harford Co. (Bel Air)	18	392	66	2	555	—	—
Montgomery Co. (Silver Springs)	18	1,478	162	1	2,613	3	—
Prince George's Co. (Hyattsville)	18	3,043	467	—	5,556	6	—
Washington Co. (Hagerstown)	18	497	71	—	143	5	—
17 small courts	18	2,546	—	—	4,535	—	—
MASSACHUSETTS:							
Berkshire Co. (Pittsfield)	17	514	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol Co. (New Bedford)	17	2,135	—	—	—	—	—
Essex Co. (Lynn)	17	2,469	—	—	—	—	—
Hampden (Springfield)	17	2,262	—	—	—	—	—
Hampshire Co. (Northampton)	17	343	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex Co. (Cambridge)	17	4,747	—	—	—	—	—

		JUDICIAL CASES			NONJUDICIAL CASES		
Area Served by the Court ^b	Age	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings
MASSACHUSETTS: (Continued)							
Norfolk Co. (Quincy)	17	2,419	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth Co. (Brockton)	17	2,046	—	—	—	—	—
Suffolk (Boston)	17	4,379	—	—	—	—	—
Worcester Co. (Worcester)	17	3,227	—	—	—	—	—
4 small courts	17	1,182	—	—	—	—	—
MICHIGAN:^{c f}							
Bay Co. (Bay City)	17	279	29	—	—	—	—
Berrian Co.	17	922	255	—	—	—	—
Calhoun Co.	17	872	159	—	—	—	—
Genesee Co. (Flint)	17	2,880	273	—	—	—	—
Ingham Co. (Lansing)	17	702	255	—	—	—	—
Jackson Co. (Jackson)	17	1,224	54	—	—	—	—
Kalamazoo Co. (Kalamazoo)	17	759	218	—	—	—	—
Kent Co. (Grand Rapids)	17	883	447	—	—	—	—
Macomb Co. (Warren)	17	711	154	—	—	—	—
Monroe Co. (Monroe)	17	347	93	—	—	—	—
Muskegon Co. (Muskegon)	17	400	171	—	—	—	—
Oakland Co. (Oakland)	17	2,116	324	—	—	—	—
Ottawa Co.	17	121	49	—	—	—	—
Saginaw Co.	17	267	584	—	—	—	—
Saint Clair Co. (Port Huron)	17	82	127	—	—	—	—
Washtenaw Co. (Ann Arbor)	17	509	124	—	—	—	—
Wayne Co. (Detroit)	17	5,744	1,767	—	—	—	—
66 small courts	17	7,247	1,715	—	—	—	—
MINNESOTA:							
Hennepe Co. (Minneapolis)	18	4,897	—	—	282	—	—
Ramsey Co. (St. Paul)	18	1,658	—	—	—	—	—
St. Louis Co. (Duluth)	18	648	—	—	278	—	—
84 small courts	18	10,094	—	—	1,671	—	—

JUDICIAL CASES

NONJUDICIAL CASES

Area Served by the Court ^b	Age	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings
MISSISSIPPI:							
Harrison Co. (Biloxi)	18	421	73	—	587	43	1
Hinds Co. (Jackson)	18	419	45	1	699	12	—
77 small courts	18	4,913	471	85	2,509	196	176
MISSOURI:							
Clay Co. (Gladstone City)	17	131	20	185	1,413	225	—
Greene Co. (Springfield)	17	35	145	121	658	14	—
Jackson Co. (Kansas City)	17	3,289	1,073	301	2,275	—	—
Jefferson Co. (Festus City)	17	309	74	100	546	11	10
St. Louis Co. (Florissant City)	17	2,754	313	787	7,522	483	262
St. Louis (City)	17	4,574	656	639	—	—	—
105 small courts	17	2,013	737	1,332	8,531	846	95
MONTANA: ^d							
State	18	214	—	—	7,152	30	—
NEBRASKA:							
Douglas Co. (Omaha)	18	882	131	—	157	160	—
Lancaster Co. (Lincoln)	18	362	14	3	729	2	1
80 small courts	18	1,681	171	49	320	5	8
NEVADA:							
Fourth Judicial Court (Elko Co.)	18	80	5	—	297	6	—
NEW HAMPSHIRE:							
Hillsborough Co. (Manchester)	17	2,312	238	—	97	—	—
Rockingham Co. (Portsmouth)	17	483	21	—	—	—	—
36 small Courts	17	789	64	1	119	—	—
NEW JERSEY:							
Camden Co. (Teaneck)	18	3,831	5	24	1,699	—	112
Monmouth Co. (Middletown)	18	4,682	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset Co. (Franklin Twp.)	18	1,066	—	—	207	—	180
Union Co. (Elizabeth City)	18	6,442	18	—	1,270	145	—
3 small courts	18	4,304	22	43	713	—	—

JUDICIAL CASES

NONJUDICIAL CASES

Area Served by the Court ^b	Age	JUDICIAL CASES			NONJUDICIAL CASES		
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings
NEW MEXICO: ^f							
Bernalillo	18	1,481	—	—	—	—	—
31 small courts	18	2,654	—	—	—	—	—
NEW YORK: ^f							
Albany Co. (Albany)	16	856	299	—	—	—	—
Broome Co. (Binghamton)	16	357	205	—	—	—	—
Chautauqua Co. (Jamestown)	16	163	48	—	—	—	—
Chemung Co. (Elmira City)	16	136	60	—	—	—	—
Dutchess Co. (Poughkeepsie)	16	520	76	—	—	—	—
Erie Co. (Buffalo)	16	1,839	282	—	—	—	—
Monroe Co. (Rochester)	16	934	43	—	—	—	—
Nassau Co. (Hempstead)	16	1,034	210	—	—	—	—
New York (City)	16	9,256	2,568	—	—	—	—
Niagara Co. (Niagara Falls)	16	178	56	—	—	—	—
Oneida Co. (Utica)	16	160	92	—	—	—	—
Onondaga Co. (Syracuse)	16	829	185	—	—	—	—
Orange Co. (Newburgh)	16	518	63	—	—	—	—
Oswego Co. (Oswego City)	16	143	64	—	—	—	—
Rensselaer Co. (Troy)	16	303	32	—	—	—	—
Rockland Co. (Orangetown)	16	207	39	—	—	—	—
St. Lawrence Co. (Ogdenburg)	16	90	189	—	—	—	—
Saratoga Co. (Saratoga Springs)	16	91	36	—	—	—	—
Schenectady Co. (Schenectady)	16	190	62	—	—	—	—
Suffolk Co. (Islip)	16	2,035	256	—	—	—	—
Ulster Co. (Kingston)	16	134	65	—	—	—	—
Westchester Co. (Yonkers)	16	794	251	—	—	—	—
36 small courts	16	2,250	877	—	—	—	—
NORTH CAROLINA: ^f							
Buncombe Co.	16	738	100	—	—	—	—
Cumberland Co. (Fayetteville)	16	773	527	—	—	—	—
Durham Co. (Durham)	16	382	54	—	—	—	—
Forsyth Co. (Winston-Salem)	16	794	167	—	—	—	—
Gaston Co. (Gastonia)	16	496	117	—	—	—	—

		JUDICIAL CASES			NONJUDICIAL CASES		
Area Served by the Court ^b	Age	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings
NORTH CAROLINA: ^f (Continued):							
Guilford Co.	16	2,071	384	—	—	—	—
Mecklenburg Co. (Charlotte)	16	2,693	240	—	—	—	—
Onslow Co. (Jacksonville Twp.)	16	326	48	—	—	—	—
Wake Co.	16	1,105	68	—	—	—	—
91 small courts	16	14,752	2,995	—	—	—	—
NORTH DAKOTA:							
First Judicial District (Fargo)	18	256	60	62	1,398	—	5
5 small Districts	18	325	122	37	4,317	96	16
OKLAHOMA:							
Oklahoma Co. (Oklahoma City)	18	5,607	563	189	—	—	—
Tulsa Co. (Tulsa)	18	767	290	173	1,104	9	150
1 small court	18	25	—	—	10	—	—
OREGON:							
Clackamas Co. (Milwaukie)	18	343	154	183	2,829	231	74
Lane Co. (Eugene)	18	812	73	6	2,858	8	2
Marion Co. (Salem)	18	1,351	304	25	3,869	171	5
Multnomah Co. (Portland)	18	1,248	429	572	5,254	706	1,612
25 small courts + Warm Springs Tribal Agency	18	3,672	717	89	17,060	565	100
PENNSYLVANIA:							
Allegheny Co. (Pittsburgh)	18	3,551	530	—	3,995	412	—
Beaver Co. (Aliquippa)	18	94	—	—	387	1	—
Berks Co. (Reading)	18	126	141	—	319	—	—
Blair Co. (Altoona)	18	64	13	—	30	—	—
Bucks Co. (Bristol)	18	669	—	—	440	1	—
Butler Co. (Butler)	18	175	30	—	241	—	—
Cambria Co. (Johnstown)	18	312	—	—	—	—	—
Chester Co. (West Chester)	18	112	—	—	592	—	—
Cumberland Co. (Carlisle)	18	212	61	—	280	5	—
Dauphin Co. (Harrisburg)	18	329	107	—	413	—	—

		JUDICIAL CASES			NONJUDICIAL CASES		
Area Served by the Court ^b	Age	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings
PENNSYLVANIA: (Continued)							
Delaware Co. (Chester)	18	844	1	—	8	—	—
Erie Co. (Erie)	18	366	1	—	50	—	—
Fayette Co. (Uniontown)	18	333	—	—	33	1	—
Franklin Co. (Chambersburg)	18	212	—	—	22	—	—
Lackawanna Co. (Scranton)	18	153	—	—	2	—	—
Lawrence Co. (New Castle)	18	20	—	—	69	—	—
Lehigh Co. (Allentown)	18	194	1	—	428	—	—
Luzerne Co. (Wilkes-Barre)	18	631	6	—	3	—	—
Lycoming Co. (Williamsport)	18	146	—	—	16	—	—
Mercer Co. (Sharon)	18	215	—	—	8	—	—
Montgomery Co. (Norristown)	18	1,086	—	—	2	—	—
Northampton Co. (Bethlehem)	18	139	113	—	530	—	—
Philadelphia Co. (City)	18	10,664	1,079	—	6,967	3	—
Schuylkill Co. (Pottsville)	18	73	—	—	92	—	—
Washington Co. (Washington)	18	402	11	—	279	3	—
Westmoreland Co. (N. Kensington)	18	474	3	—	316	1	—
York Co. (York)	18	118	—	—	416	—	—
40 small courts	18	1,862	—	—	1,344	—	—
PUERTO RICO:							
Ponce (Ponce)	18	497	—	—	115	—	—
San Juan (San Juan)	18	836	—	—	564	—	—
8 small courts	18	2,738	—	—	771	—	—
RHODE ISLAND:							
State (Providence)	18	732	543	737	888	—	—
TENNESSEE:							
Davidson Co. (Nashville)	18	5,360	654	—	3,013	—	—
Hamilton Co. (Chattanooga)	18	1,700	207	244	265	5	169
Knox Co. (Knoxville)	18	2,319	457	—	200	30	—
Shelby Co. (Memphis)	18	9,650	2,008	—	2,989	—	—
Sullivan Co. (Kingsport)	18	935	160	18	89	18	14
90 small courts	18	9,637	1,224	1,506	3,101	382	330

		JUDICIAL CASES			NONJUDICIAL CASES		
Area Served by the Court ^b	Age	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings
TEXAS:							
Bell	17	100	—	—	706	38	—
Bexar (San Antonio)	17	940	—	—	2,800	—	—
Cameron (Brownsville)	17	211	—	—	1,792	—	—
Dallas Co. (Dallas)	17	1,221	460	—	6,526	—	—
El Paso (El Paso)	17	83	—	—	3,196	—	—
Galveston (Galveston)	17	136	—	—	1,660	—	—
Harris Co. (Houston)	17	2,106	1,066	—	24,505	—	—
Hidalgo Co. (McAllen)	17	35	—	—	1,165	—	—
Jefferson Co. (Beaumont)	17	217	—	—	577	—	—
Lubbock Co. (Lubbock)	17	470	—	—	700	—	—
McLennan Co. (Waco)	17	84	—	—	1,110	—	—
Nueces Co. (Corpus Christi)	17	538	—	—	934	—	—
Tarrant Co. (Fort Worth)	17	647	—	—	2,456	—	—
Travis Co. (Austin)	17	357	418	—	1,833	—	—
Wichita	17	426	—	—	—	—	—
107 small courts	17	1,893	131	—	11,326	149	—
UTAH:							
District I (Ogden)	18	3,223	189	—	2,647	94	—
District II (Salt Lake City)	18	6,151	660	—	5,053	330	—
District III (Provo)	18	2,179	206	—	1,790	103	—
2 small districts	18	1,302	103	—	1,070	51	—
VIRGINIA: ^c							
Arlington Co.	18	1,207	123	1,486	—	—	—
Fairfax Co.	18	3,370	995	960	—	—	—
Henrico Co.	18	406	24	86	—	—	—
Prince William Co.	18	696	6	24	—	—	—
Alexandria (City)	18	815	95	104	60	9	3
Hampton (City)	18	817	333	—	—	—	—
Newport News (City)	18	1,003	93	210	—	—	—
Norfolk (City)	18	2,011	611	12	—	—	—
Portsmouth (City)	18	884	190	443	—	—	—
Richmond (City)	18	1,347	17	1,334	—	—	—

Area Served by the Court ^b	Age	JUDICIAL CASES			NONJUDICIAL CASES		
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency & Neglect	Special Proceedings
VIRGINIA:^c (Continued)							
Virginia Beach (City)	18	2,112	6	651	2,144	—	—
116 small courts	18	16,436	2,256	5,471	2,747	115	1,101
VIRGIN ISLANDS:							
6 small courts	18	65	—	13	12	—	1
WASHINGTON:							
Clark Co. (Vancouver City)	18	640	139	19	2,325	177	—
Kitsap Co. (Bremerton)	18	145	100	—	959	293	—
Pierce Co. (Tacoma)	18	668	612	364	2,949	1,186	—
Spokane Co. (Spokane)	18	299	95	391	2,743	136	131
35 small courts	18	6,284	3,101	10,054	20,948	7,578	796
WEST VIRGINIA:							
Cabell Co. (Huntington)	18	1,260	18	—	8	6	—
Kanawha Co. (Charleston)	18	188	30	14	599	2	—
53 small courts	18	1,743	175	362	784	10	32
WISCONSIN:							
Brown Co. (Green Bay)	18	124	96	57	905	1	2
Dane Co. (Madison)	18	502	37	—	1,662	568	2
Kenosha Co. (Kenosha)	18	641	49	37	1	—	—
Milwaukee Co. (Milwaukee)	18	3,461	1,041	621	9,442	77	3
Outagamie Co. (Appleton)	18	183	—	—	171	—	—
Racine Co. (Racine)	18	1,138	32	—	—	—	—
Rock Co. (Janesville)	18	651	120	50	1,008	1	—
Waukesha Co. (Waukesha)	18	561	87	43	1,102	3	2
Winnebago Co. (Oshkosh)	18	756	62	16	4	—	—
61 small courts	18	4,095	867	496	4,097	25	3

APPENDIX FOOTNOTES

^aNOTE WELL: This table includes all courts that transmitted reports to the National Center for Juvenile Justice. The data in this table should not be used to make comparisons between communities regarding the extent of delinquency. Questions concerning changes in an individual court's data from one year to another should be directed to that individual court.

^bCourts serving areas with population of 100,000 or more are listed separately showing the chief city located

in each area. Courts serving areas with less than 100,000 are combined for each state and are presented as "small courts."

^cIncomplete data.

^dFurther breakdown of cases unavailable.

^eChanges in reporting method.

^fFiscal year.